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## MUSCI ARCHIPELAGI INDICI.

(PREPARED AND DISTRIBUTED BY MAX FLEISCHER.)

The seventh series of these very interesting mosses have been recently received, including numbers 300-350. They are accompanied by a printed index and each label bears the date of issue as well as of collection! They include mosses from Java, West Java and Ceylon, with a few from Borneo, Malacca and Singapore. The specimens are abundant and well prepared, the labels models of typography. Of one rare species, *Ephemeropsis Tjibodensis*, large leaves, covered with this species have been distributed. Many of the genera are familiar, but the species are almost all different. There are some new species and many new combinations in these exsiccatae.

New York Botanical Garden.

E. G. BRITTON.

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### A CORRECTION.

*Hypnum eugyrium* var. *viridimontanum*, published in the May BRYOLOGIST, appears to be *Raphidostegium Marylandicum* (C. M.) J. & S. This was discovered some time before THE BRYOLOGIST was printed, but through a misunderstanding was not corrected.

A. J. G.

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### LICHENOLOGY FOR BEGINNERS--II.

FREDERICK LEROY SARGENT.

(Begun in May 1906, issue.)

Among the first specimens a student is likely to collect there will almost surely be found examples of the species known as *Parmelia conspersa*, which grows most plentifully on stone walls and rocks in pasture land. Its general form is shown in Fig 1. The upper surface is pale greenish or straw color, becoming darkened with age; the under surface is dark

brown or black. Upon the upper side there are almost always to be found a number of chestnut-colored saucer-shaped fruits. This *Parmelia* will answer as a typical example from which we may gain a good idea of the essential parts of a lichen and their general structure, after which we may more profitably consider the various modifications of these parts which appear in other members of the group.

A cursory examination of our plant shows it to be a mat-like, much-lobed expansion, upon which are borne the conspicuous fruits. The latter are called *apothecia* (AP., Fig. 2); the main part of the

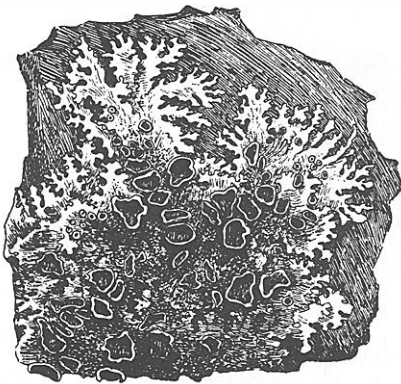


Fig. 1.  
*Parmelia conspersa*. Natural size.  
(After Rabenhorst.)